

MAUPAY'S
SOUTHERN GARDENER'S
DIRECTORY,

PUBLISHED BY

D. MAUPAY,

(DEALER IN SEED)

No. 61 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

MAUPAY'S

Almanac for 1861.

1861.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1861.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	July..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Feb...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Aug...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mar...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	Sept..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	...	...	...	...	...
April..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Oct....	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
May...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	Nov...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
June.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Dec...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...

MAUPAY'S

Southern Gardener's Directory ;

PUBLISHED BY

D. MAUPAY,

Dealer in Seed,

NO. 61 GRAVIER STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

1861.

INTRODUCTION.

OUR object in introducing our new Catalogue of Vegetable, Garden, Field and other seeds, is simply to convey to our customers a more generally useful and correct kind of information than is usually found in other lists of the kind; and rules for planting particularly adapted to the South.

Having been established in the SEED BUSINESS in this city since the year 1843, our experience enables us to append a monthly Calendar, which will assist our customers in selecting Seeds for planting in the different months of the year with good assurance of their proving seasonable.

All the Garden Seeds sold at this Establishment (*with a few indispensable exceptions, and they are imported from the best Seed Growers in Europe and elsewhere;*) are grown at the Horticultural Establishment of S. MAUPAY & Co., PHILADA.

D. MAUPAY,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

GARDENER'S DIRECTORY.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

A vegetable garden should be square or oblong, and if possible, sheltered from cold winds. Its size must depend upon the resources of its proprietor. If large enough to allow the use of a plough, a broad path or alley should be left at each end, so that in turning the instrument, no danger can accrue to the beds or plants. Its soil should be a rich, mellow, sandy loam, the deeper the better, neither too stiff nor too light, sufficiently pliable to permit the passage of moisture, sufficiently heavy to retain a proper proportion of it, and when worked should always be dug to the full depth of the spade, and afterwards well harrowed or raked. Its beds should be laid out at right angles. A light sandy soil is always better worked when moist, but not too moist; a heavy clayey soil when partially dry, otherwise the lumps will become compact, and plague the proprietor during the remainder of the season.

A garden should always lie open to the sun. All vegetables require light and a free circulation of air. No weed should be suffered to show its face or cast its seed; neither should any decayed vegetable matter be allowed to rest on its walks. A garden can never be kept too clean or neat, never too much worked when success is the object of endeavour.

The best manures are WOOD ASHES and PLASTER OF PARIS for top dressing growing vegetables in hot weather, and *Lime* for the destruction of vegetable matter. *Guano* is a powerful but not persistent fertilizer; it must be used cautiously, and

never allowed to touch young or tender plants. It can be used in its dry state, or by mixing one pint to two gallons of water, and then apply to growing plants; once or twice watering in the season will prove sufficient to mature most vegetables excepting cabbage, which will safely bear more frequent applications, and is most profitable when employed in moist seasons.

Well rotted hog and horse manures are best adapted to a cold heavy clayey soil, while that from cows answers better for that which is light and warm in its nature. In addition, soot, snuff, tobacco dust, with wood ashes, lime, and road dust, assist materially in the destruction of insects; whenever the ravages of the latter are perceived, either, or a mixture of the whole of them, should be scattered freely over the hills and beds: these should always be kept on hand.

Great care should now be taken in the selection of suitable seed, which should only be obtained from an experienced grower. Some may be chosen for early use; others for their persistency; but only the choice, more prolific, and delicately-flavoured varieties should be selected. Our catalogue contains no inferior kind, and our time and judgment is always at the command of a customer or correspondent.

The next step is to sow or plant your seeds. In doing so, be careful to observe the proper seasons, and to place them so deep as to command the proper degree of dampness. Light small seeds should always be placed near the surface; others deeper in proportion to their size. When sown too early in the season, or too deep, seeds are liable to rot in the ground; when too shallow, at a later period, to dry up for want of moisture, or to be killed by excessive heat, and warm, dry winds, after germination. Some seeds, as asparagus, or beets, may be soaked in warm water from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before sowing, which hastens their vegetation.

The transplanting of plants should always be done about sundown, or before or after a rain. Water them slightly and shade them until they have taken root. Water them only early in the morning, or at evening. Thin them out when too close together. This operation rarely comes too soon. Hoe and weed them when

the weeds are small, which can never be done too frequently. After a frost, in case such an accident should occur, water your young plants copiously before sunrise, which may save you much time and great trouble.

HOT-BEDS AND FRAMES.

In the large collection of vegetable seeds offered to the public in our catalogue, there are, necessarily, many tender kinds, that require a long time to arrive at maturity, while there are many others whose seasons may be considerably advanced by means of art. Hot-beds and frames are employed for this purpose. Some care is required in the construction of both.

In forming your hot-bed, select a warm, sheltered situation, exposed to the direct rays of the sun, fronting the south, and protected by a wall, or building, from the cold winds of the north. Make a wooden box or frame—the size adapted to the extent of your forcing—and let it run in an easterly and westerly direction. Construct it so that it shall descend southwardly, at an angle of fifteen to eighteen degrees. Cover this frame with glazed sashes, fitted with the extremest care. Beneath it, and within it, place a sufficient quantity of unfermented horse-manure, mixed with one-third of short straw or leaves. These must be well associated. The depth of manure should be adapted to the season, and should range from fifteen to thirty inches. When the under-ground of the bed is thus made, place within the frame a layer, some three or four inches in depth, of old, well-rotted manure. Then cover the frame either with boards or the sashes. If the latter, they must be sheltered with mats, until fermentation takes place, and heat arises from the bed. Then remove the boards, and place a layer of rich garden mould, not less than eight inches in depth, on the surface. Replace your sashes. As soon as the earth becomes warm, rake it thoroughly and mark your drills. Then sow your seeds, covering them with finely sifted mould to the depth of half an inch. Press the surface equally over the whole bed. Now put on your sashes permanently, and in cold weather and at night, cover

them with mats and boards. If the season be very cold, earth the bed up all around, outside, which will serve to maintain the heat. On fine days, or when the bed becomes too hot, raise the sashes slightly, so as to admit a current of air. This had better be done when the sun is on the bed. When not done sufficiently, the young plants are liable to "scald," or "damp off." When the plants begin to show themselves, give water freely. As soon as they arrive at a proper size, and the weather be warm and favourable, they should be transplanted where they are to remain. In this latitude, hot-beds may be made at any time between the middle of November and the last of January. After ward they are unnecessary.

Frames are similar in every respect to hot-beds, with the exception of the unfermented manure, and must be treated in a similar way.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
ARTICHOKE, Green Globe.....		
ASPARAGUS, Large Giant.....		
BEANS, Broad Windsor.....		
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....		
Early China Red Eye.....		
Early Snap or Valentine.....		
Red Speckled French.....		
Early Speckled Kidney.....		
Early Mohawk.....		
White Kidney.....		
POLE BEANS, White Flat Lima.....		
Carolina Lima.....		
White Cranberry Runners.....		
Horticultural Cranberry.....		
White Dutch Case Knife.....		
BEET, Early Turnip Blood.....		
Long Blood.....		
Yellow Beet.....		
French Sugar Beet.....		
Mangel Wurtzel.....		
BORECOLE.....		
BROCOLI, Early Purple Cape.....		
" White Cape.....		
CAULIFLOWER.....		
BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS.....		
CABBAGE, Large Drumhead.....		
Extra Large York.....		
Early Sugar Loaf.....		
Early York.....		
Late Battersea.....		

	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
CABBAGE, Green Curled Savoy.....		
Drumhead Savoy.....		
Flat Dutch.....		
Red Dutch.....		
Green Glazed.....		
Bergen.....		
Turnip Rooted above ground		
COLLARDS.....		
CHERVIL.....		
CARROT, Early Horn.....		
Long Orange.....		
Altringham.....		
CELERY, White Solid.....		
Red Solid.....		
CRESS, Curled.....		
Water.....		
Broad Leaved.....		
CUCUMBER, Early Frame or Cluster...		
Long Green.....		
Gherkin.....		
White Spined.....		
CORN SALAD, or Venticost.		
CORN, Early Tuscarora.....		
Early Golden Flint.....		
Early Sugar.....		
White Flint.....		
ENDIVE, Green Curled.....		
Broad Leaved.....		
EGG-PLANT, Early Purple.....		
Large Purple.....		
KALE.....		
Green Curled.....		
Sea Kale.....		
LEEK, Large Flag or Scotch.....		
London.....		
LETTUCE, Imperial Cabbage.....		
Early Cabbage.....		

	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
LETTUCE, Brown Dutch.....		
Curled India.....		
Ice Head.....		
Green Coss.....		
MELONS, Water.....		
Nutmeg.....		
Pine Apple.....		
MUSTARD, White.....		
Brown or Black.....		
ONION, White or Silver Skin.....		
Yellow		
Red.....		
OKRA.....		
PEAS, Early Washington		
Marrowfat		
Early May		
Early Prince Albert.....		
Bishop's Early Dwarf.....		
Extra Early or 30 days.....		
Early Frame.....		
Blue Imperial.....		
PARSNIP, Large Sugar.....		
PARSLEY, Single or Plain.....		
Double Curled		
PEPPER, Long Bell.....		
Bull Nose.....		
Sweet Spanish.....		
Cayenne or Jamaica.....		
PUMPKINS.....		
RHUBARB.....		
ROQUETTE.....		
RADISH, Long Scarlet.....		
Red Turnip.....		
Half Long.....		
White Turnip.....		
Yellow Turnip.....		
Black Spanish.....		

	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
SQUASH, Early Bush.....		
Long Green.....		
Winter.....		
SWISS CHARD.....		
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.....		
SORREL, Broad Leaved.....		
SPINAGE, Large Leaved Flanders.....		
Round Seed Savoy.....		
Prickly Seeded.....		
TOMATOES, Large Red.....		
Yellow		
Cluster Small Red.....		
TURNIP, Early White Dutch.....		
Red Top.....		
Yellow.....		
Large Norfolk.....		
Rutabaga.....		
Early Spring.....		
HERB SEED, Sweet Marjoram.....		
Thyme		
Summer Savory.....		
Sage		
Rosemary.....		
Sweet Basil.....		
Anise		
Sweet Fennel.....		
Pot Marigold.....		
Lavender		
Caraway.....		
Medicinal Herb Seed, &c.....		
ESCULENT ROOTS & PLANTS—		
Asparagus Roots.....		
White Onion Sets.....		
Yellow Onion Sets.....		
Top or Tree Onion Sets.....		
Large French Garlic		
English Garlic		
Echarlot Sets.....		

	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
ESCULENT ROOTS & PLANTS,—		
Chives.....		
FIELD SEEDS—		
Red and White Clover.....		
Lucerne.....		
Herd Grass.....		
Timothy.....		
Blue Grass.....		
Orchard Grass.....		
Buckwheat.....		
Millet.....		
Cow Peas.....		
Egyptian Oats, &c.....		
BIRD SEEDS—		
Canary.....		
Hemp.....		
Rape.....		
Maw.....		
Millet.....		

Country Merchants supplied with seed by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers also in boxes, containing well assorted varieties for retailing.

Planters furnished with boxes containing a fine assortment for garden use.

Market Gardeners supplied at moderate rates.

We respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to our stock,

For the convenience of a portion of our Customers we append a

GENERAL CATALOGUE,
IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
 OF
Vegetable, Garden, Field, Grass, Herb, Bird Seed,
Esculent Roots, &c.

[The French, Spanish and German names of each class of vegetables succeed each other, and are severally marked, FR., *French*; SPAN., *Spanish*; GER., *German*. The French name of each particular vegetable follows the English in the Catalogue.]

ARTICHOKE.

Artichaut, FR. *Cinauco*, SPAN. *Artischoken*, GER.

Green Globe.	Artichaut vert.
Early Purple.	Pouppe hatif.

ASPARAGUS.

Asperge, FR. *Esparragos*, SPAN. *Spargel*, GER.

Green Giant.	Géant vert.
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BEANS.

Haricot, FR. *Habas*, SPAN. *Bohnen*, GER.

1.—ENGLISH DWARFS.

Fève de Marais, FR. *Habas*, SPAN. *Puff bohnen*, GER.

Broad Windsor.	Gourgane.
Early Mazagan.	Gourgane hatif.

2.—KIDNEY DWARFS, OR SNAP SHORTS.

Haricot, FR. *Fasoles e Judias*, SPAN. *Busch bohnen*, GER.

Early Yellow Six Weeks.	Jaune six semaines.
Early China Red Eye.	Haricot de la Chine.
Early Snap or Valentine.	Haricot nain hatif.

BEANS—

Red Speckled French.	Pois rouge.
Early Speckled Kidney.	Nain hatif rognon.
Early Mohawk.	Haricot de Mohawk.
Large White Kidney.	Gros blanc rognon.

3.—POLE, OR RUNNING.

Haricot à rames, FR. *Judias*, SPAN. *Stangen bohnen*, GER.

White Flat Lima.	Lima blanc.
Carolina Lima.	Lima de Caroline.
White Cranberry.	Haricot blanc cranberrie.
Horticultural Cranberry.	Horticultural.
Scarlet Flowering Runners.	Escarlate ou ride.
Small White Runners.	Blanc ou ride de Hollande.

BEET.

Betterave, FR. *Remolacha*, SPAN. *Rothē Rube*, GER.

Early Turnip-Rooted Blood.	Betterave Rouge Courte.
Long Blood.	Rouge longue.
Yellow Beet.	Betterave Jaune.
French Sugar Beet.	Blanche à sucre.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Gumain Grosse.
Swiss Chard.	

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

Chou vert, or *Chou non pommè*, FR. *Berza*, SPAN. *Kohl*, GER.

Green Curled Scotch.	Chou Frise vert.
Purple Curled.	Chou Pouppe frise.

BROCOLI.

Brocoli, FR. *Brocoli*, SPAN. *Italienische kohl*, GER.

Early Purple Cape.	Brocoli violet pomme hatif.
White Cape.	Brocoli de cap blanc.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Chou de Bruxelles, FR. *Bretonne de Brusselas*, SPAN. *Rosenhohl*, GER.

CABBAGE.

Chou Pomme, FR. *Col*, SPAN. *Kopf hohl*, GER.

Large Drumhead.	Chou gros cabus.
Extra Large York.	Chou d'York.
Early Dwarf.	Chou nain hatif.
Early Sugarloaf	Hatif en pain de sucre.
Early York.	Chou d'York hatif.
Early Philadelphia.	Chou de Philadelphia hatif.
Battersea.	Chou Battersea tardif.
Green Curled Savoy.	Chou frisé de milan.
Drumhead Savoy.	Chou frisé gros tardif.
Flat Dutch.	Chou de Hollande.
Red Dutch.	Chou de Hollande rouge.
Large Bergen.	Chou de Bergen tardif.
Kohl Rabi, or Turnip-Rooted.	Chou navet.

CARDOON.

Cardon, FR. *Cardo*, SPAN. *Kardonen*, GER.

Large White Solid.	Cardon gros blanc.
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CARROT.

Carrotte, FR. *Zanahoria*, SPAN. *Moehren*, GER.

Early Horn.	Carotte demi longue.
Long Orange.	Carotte orange longue.
Altringham.	Carotte d'Altringham.

CAULIFLOWER.

Chou-fleur, FR. *Colifores*, SPAN. *Blumen kohl*, GER.

CELERY.

Celeri, FR. *Apis*, SPAN. *Sellerie*, GER.

Large White Solid.	Celeri plein blanc.
Large Red Solid.	Celeri plein rouge.

CHERVIL.

Cerfeuil, FR. *Perifolia*, SPAN. *Garten kerbel*, GER.

COLEWORT, OR COLLARDS.

CORN SALAD.

Mache, FR. *O' Valeriana*, SPAN. *Ackersalat*, GER.

CORN.

Mais, FR. *Maiz*, SPAN.

Early Tuscarora.	Hatif Tuscarora gros blanc.
Early Golden Flint.	Hatif jaune.
Early Sugar.	Sucre hatif.
White Flint.	Hatif blanc.

CRESS.

Cresson alenois, FR. *Mastuerzo*, SPAN. *Garten kresse*, GER.

Curled or Peppergrass.	Cresson frisé.
Broad-Leaved Garden.	Cresson à large feuille.
Water Cress.	Cresson fontaine.

CUCUMBER.

Concombre, FR. *Pepinos*, SPAN. *Gurken*, GER.

Early Frame.	Concombre chassiss hatif.
Long Green Turkey.	Concombre vert longue de Turquie.
Long Green.	Concombre vert longue piquant.
White Spnied.	Concombre blanc.
Long Frame.	Concombre chassiss longue.

EGG-PLANT.

Melongene, FR. *Berengena*, SPAN. *Tol-apfel*, GER.

Early Purple.	Melongene hatif.
Large Purple.	Melongene gros poupre.

ENDIVE.

Chicorée, FR. *Escarala*, SPAN. *Endivier*, GER.

Green Curled.	Chicorée frisé de été.
White Curled.	Chicorée frisé blanche.
Broad-Leaved.	Chicorée scarole.

KALE. (See BORECOLE.)

Chou Marin, FR. *Col Marina*, SPAN. *Meer Kohl*, GER.

Sea Kale.	Chou Marin.
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LEEK.

Poireau, FR. *Puerro*, SPAN. *Lauch*, GER.

Large Flag or Scotch.	Poireau Ecossais gros.
Large London.	Poireau de Londres gros.

LETTUCE.

Laitue, FR. *Lechuga*, SPAN. *Gartensalat*, GER.

Imperial Cabbage.	Laitue Imperiale.
Early Cabbage.	Laitue pommé hatif.
Brown Dutch.	Laitue brune d'Hollande.
Curled India.	Laitue frisé d'Ind.
Ice Coss.	Laitue Romaine blanche.
Green Coss.	Laitue Romaine verte.

MELON.

Melon, FR. *Melon*, SPAN. *Melonen*, GER.

Large Water.	Melon d'eau gros.
Nutmeg.	Muscade.
Pine Apple.	Annanas.
Citron.	Citron.

MUSTARD.

Moutarde, FR. *Mostaza*, SPAN. *Senf*, GER.

White (English.)	Moutarde blanche d'Angleterre.
Brown.	Moutarde brunette.

NASTURTIUM. (INDIAN CRESS.)

Capucine, FR. *Nasturcio*, SPAN. *Kapuzinerblume*, GER.

OKRA.

Gombaud or Gombo, FR. *Okra*, SPAN. *Okren*, GER.

ONION.

Oignon, FR. *Cebollas*, SPAN. *Zwiebel*, GER.

White or Silver-Skinned.	Oignon blanc.
Large Yellow Strasburgh.	Oignon jaune de Strasbourg.
Large Red Weathersfield.	Oignon gros rouge.

PARSLEY.

Persil, FR. Perejil, SPAN. Petersilie, GER.

Plain or Single.	Persil ordinaire.
Double-Curled.	Nain double, or frisé.

PARSNIP.

Panaïs, FR. Chirivias, SPAN. Pastinake, GER.

Large Swelling.	Panaïs longue.
Large Sugar.	Suere gros.

PEAS.

Pois, FR. Guisantes, SPAN. Erbsen, GER.

Extra Early.	Pois de trent jours.
Early Frame.	Pois hatif Chassis de Juin.
Early Washington.	Pois hatif de Washington.
Early May.	Pois hatif de Mai.
Early Charlton.	Pois hatif de Charlton.
Bishop's Early Dwarf.	Pois hatif nain de Bishop.
Blue Imperial.	Pois nain vert gros.
Marrowfat.	Pois nain royale.
Dwarf Sugar.	Pois suere nain.

PEPPER.

Piment, FR. Pimiento, SPAN. Pfeffer, GER.

Long Bell.	Piment la eloche.
Bull Nose.	Piment gros plat.
Sweet Spanish.	Piment doux d'Espagne.
Cayenne, or Jamaica.	Cayenne de Jamaque.

PUMPKIN.

Courge, or Citrouille, FR. Calabaza, SPAN. Kuerbis, GER.

Large Cheese.	Citrouille gros fromage.
Large Family.	Citrouille belle jaune de famille.

RADISH.

Radis, or Rave, FR. Rabanos, SPAN. Rettig, GER.

Long Scarlet.	Rave rose longue.
Red Half-Long.	Rave rose demi-longue.

RADISH—

Long white.

Red Turnip.

White Turnip.

Yellow Turnip.

Black Spanish.

Rave longue blanc.

Radis rose.

Radis rond blanc.

Radis rond jaune.

Radis noir.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarbe, FR. *Ruibarbo*, SPAN. *Rubarber*, GER.

ROQUETTE.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

Salsafis, FR. *Salsifi*, SPAN. *Bocksbart*, GER.

Vegetable Oyster.

Salsafis.

Black Salsify, or Scorzonera. Scorzonere.

SORREL.

Oseille, FR. *Acedera*, SPAN. *Sauerampfer*, GER.

Broad-Leaved Garden.

Oseille des Jardins.

SPINAGE.

Epinard, FR. *Espinaca*, SPAN. *Spinat*, GER.

Prickly-Seeded.

Epinard à large feuilles.

Round Seed Savoy.

Epinard de Savoie.

Large-Leaved Flanders.

Epinard de Flanders.

SQUASH.

Courge, FR. *Calabacines*, SPAN. *Pfebin Kürbiss*, GER.

Early Bush.

Courge blanc hatif.

Long White.

Courge blanc longue.

Long Green.

Courge vert longue.

Winter.

Courge d'hiver.

TOMATO.

Tomate, FR. *Tomato*, SPAN. *Liebes apfel*, GER.

Large Red.

Tomate gros rouge.

Large Scarlet.

Tomate escarlate.

Small Red Cluster.

Tomate productif.

TURNIP.

Navet, FR. *Nabo*, SPAN. *Steek rueben*, GER.

Early White Dutch.	Navet plat blanc hatif.
Early Red Top.	Navet plat couronne rose.
Yellow Aberdeen.	Navet jaune d'Aberdeen.
Large Norfolk.	Navet blanc gros de Norfolk.
White Ruta Baga.	Navet blanc gros de Suede.
Yellow Ruta Baga.	Navet jaune gros de Suede.

POT AND SWEET HERBS. HERBES AROMATIQUE.

Sweet Marjoram.	Marjorlaine.
Thyme.	Thym.
Summer Savory.	Sarriette.
Sage.	Sauge.
Rosemary.	Romarin.
Sweet Basil.	Baselle.
Aniseed.	Anise.
Sweet Fennel.	Fenouil.
Pot Marigold.	Souei.
Lavender.	Lavande.
Caraway.	Caraway.
Chives.	Ciboule.

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover.
 White Clover.
 Lucerne.
 Blue Grass.
 Herd Grass.
 Timothy.
 Orchard Grass.
 Millet.

GRAINES FOURRAGERES.

Trefle rouge.
 Trefle blanc de Holland.
 Lucerne.
 Verdure bleu.
 Tropeau verdure.
 Verdure Timothy.
 Verdure verger.
 Millet ou mil.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary.
 Millet.
 Hemp.
 Rape.

GRAINES POUR OISEAUX.

Alpiste.
 Millet ou Mil.
 Chauvre.
 Colsa Anglaise.

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Artiehoke.	Artiehaut.
Asparagus.	Asperge.
Rhubarb.	Rhubarbe.
Taragon.	Taragon.
Astragon.	Astragon.
Horse Radish.	Refor.
Lavender.	Lavende.
Sage.	Sauge.
Thyme.	Thym.
Strawberry Plants.	Fraisiers.
Chive sets.	Ciboule.
Potato Onion.	Oignon.
White Onion sets.	Oignon gros blanc.
Yellow Onion sets.	Oignon jaune.
Top or Tree Onion sets.	
Large French Garlic.	Ail Française.
English Garlic.	Ail Anglaise.
Shalot sets.	Echalotte.

ARTICHOKE.

Artichaut, FR. *Cinauco*, SPAN. *Artischoken*, GER.

A perennial plant, cultivated for the flower buds, which, when freed from bristles and seeds, contain the edible part, and the leaf stalks, which, when bleached, are equal to Cardoon. Sow moderately early in the spring, in drills one inch deep and three inches apart. Allow four inches between the seeds. Transplant the second year into rows four feet apart, allowing two feet between the plants. Suckers may be treated in a similar way.

ASPARAGUS. *F. Asperge. S. Esparrago*. *—This is a very delicious esculent vegetable, and easily cultivated, after the first operation of preparing the ground. It requires some of the deepest soil in the garden; a rich, sandy loam is the best. The ground should be trenched or spaded up, and a plenty of rotten manure well mixed into the soil to the depth of one foot and a half. Then mark out your beds six feet wide, forming

two feet alleys around them, by throwing up six inches top soil on the beds. Next use the rake and hoe till the ground is well pulverized and made level and smooth. Then mark out your drills one foot apart and two inches deep. Soak the seed twelve hours in warm water; drop it about one inch apart in the row; rake it in, and press the soil over the seed with a board or garden roller. When the young plants are up, hoe them carefully and keep them clear of weeds through the season. After the second hoeing, pull out the weakest plants, leaving them about four inches apart.

A bed of asparagus, well managed, will produce buds fit for cutting the third spring after sowing. The buds should be cut one inch or more below the surface of the ground. The cutting may be continued until the first of July; then let it grow up, but hoe it frequently till it covers the ground.

Spring Dressing.—As soon as the ground is dry, so as to work lightly, separate the stalks from the ground with a hoe, cutting them off beneath the surface, and loosen the surface of the ground all over the beds. Some dry straw, litter, or fine brush may be added to these stalks when dry, and the whole burnt together on the ground. This will promote the growth of the asparagus, and destroy many insects' eggs, seeds of weeds, &c. The ground should then be covered one inch thick or more with manure or compost, well incorporated with the soil above the roots; then rake the beds smooth and level. An application of swamp earth, salt, or brine, spread on the beds, has been found to promote the growth of asparagus.

Though this vegetable grows naturally in a poor, sandy soil, yet the sweetness and tenderness of the buds depend much on the rapidity of their growth, which is greatly promoted by richness of soil and good attendance. Beds of asparagus may be formed by preparing the ground, as before stated, and transplanting the roots of two or three years' growth, setting them with the crown upwards, three inches below the surface.

A plantation of asparagus, if the beds are properly dressed every year, will continue to produce good buds for twenty years or more.

Directions for Cooking Asparagus.—Cut the buds when from three to six inches high; clean them well in cold water, cutting off most of the white part, as that which grows beneath the surface of the ground, is apt to be tough and bitter. Take water enough to cover the stalks, and put in salt sufficient to season them well; boil and skim the water, then put in the asparagus. Be careful to take them up as soon as they become tender, so as to preserve their true flavor and green color; for boiling a little too long will destroy both. Serve up with melted butter or cream.

BEANS.

Haricot, FR. *Haba*, SPAN. *Bohnen*, GER.

1. ENGLISH DWARFS.

Fève de Marais, *Gourganes*, FR. *Haba*, SPAN. *Puffbohnen*, GER.

Plant as early in the spring as the season will permit, in strong heavy soil, in drills two feet apart. Cover the seeds from one to two inches. Earth up when six or eight inches high, and keep them well hoed.

2. DWARF OR SNAP-SHORTS.

Haricot, FR. *Fusoles e Judias*, SPAN. *Buschbohnen*, GER.

Plant as soon as the season becomes warm and settled, in double or single drills, two and a half feet apart between the drills, and three inches between the seeds, always setting two seeds together. Continue planting for a succession of crops every two weeks until fall. When two or three inches high hoe, and as the plants progress in growth earth them up.

3. POLE OR RUNNING.

Haricot a Rames, FR. *Judias*, SPAN. *Stangen bohnen*, GER.

Plant moderately early in rich soil, in hills three feet and a half apart every way. Lima Beans, however, should not be planted until the weather becomes warm.

BEETS.

Betterave, FR. *Remolacha*, SPAN. *Rothe rube*, GER.

Dig your ground as early as possible, and to the depth of

eighteen inches. Sow in drills one inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out to six inches in the rows. Keep the plants well hoed.

Field Culture.—Select a deep mellow soil; if not sufficiently rich, make it so with well rotted manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil to the depth of a foot or more. This should be done by ploughing and harrowing when the ground is in good order to work light and fine. You may then throw up moderate ridges with the plough, about the distance of three feet apart. Pulverize and level the top of the ridges with a rake. Then with a dibble, or with the fingers, make holes in the centre of the ridge, two inches deep, and eight inches apart; and for beets, drop two seeds in each hole, and cover with fine dirt, pressing it a little over the seed. After having attained a sufficient size for transplanting, the ground being prepared as before directed for beets, set the plants about ten inches apart in the row. While the plants are young, the ground should be often stirred around them, and kept clean from weeds through the season. The horse plough should be often used between the rows, especially in dry, hot weather.

The average crop of these roots, on good land, with proper management, is about fifteen tons to the acre. The quantity of seed required for the mangel wurtzel beet, is about four pounds to the acre; for the Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip, about one pound and a half. To quicken vegetation, the beet seed in particular, should be soaked twenty-four hours in warm water.

There are various methods of field culture recommended and practised by different people. Some sow the seeds broadcast; others in rows on level ground, from ten inches to four feet apart; some sow or transplant on moderate ridges, and others on very high ridges. But those who have had most experience in this branch of agriculture, will doubtless find their own experience and judgment the most successful guide; and those who have not, may follow the directions we have given, with such deviations as the nature, situation and circumstances of their soil, according to their best judgment, may require; and experience will doubtless prove their best teacher in the end.

These roots are highly and justly recommended for feeding milch cows in the fall and winter, and especially in the spring, if well preserved; also, for fattening beef and pork. If fed in the raw state, they should be cut fine; if boiled, a little Indian meal or bran may be mixed with them.

BENE PLANT. *Sesamum Orientale*.—Sow about the 15th of March, at a distance of about one foot apart, *i. e.*, the rows, the plants six inches apart in the rows. A few leaves of the plant, when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, make it like a thin jelly, without taste or colour, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, and is said to be the best remedy ever discovered. This plant will throw out a great profusion of leaves by breaking off the top, when it is about half grown.

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

Chou vert, *Chou non Pomme*, FR. *Berza*, SPAN. *Kohl*, GER.

Sow moderately early in spring, transplant and treat like winter cabbage. Protect from frost in winter.

BROCOLI.

Brocoli, FR. *Brocoli*, SPAN. *Italienische kohl*, GER.

Cultivate as hereinafter directed for Cauliflower, which it closely resembles, both in growth and flavour.

BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS.

Chou de Bruxelles, FR. *Bretonnes de Brusselas*, SPAN. *Rozen Kohl*, GER.

Admirably adapted to Southern use. Sow and treat precisely like winter cabbage. Remove on approach of frost, to a sheltered situation, and set out again in spring, in beds.

CABBAGE.

Chou pomme, FR. *Col*, SPAN. *Kopf hohl*, GER.

Sow in a light, rich, moist soil, and for a succession of crops, as directed in the calendar. Water the young plants frequently if the weather is dry. Thin out and transplant, when of suffi-

cient size, into rows, and set the plants two feet apart each way. Do this before a shower, or in damp weather, but never when the ground is wet and heavy. Hoe very frequently, especially when young.

CARDOON.

Cardon, FR. *Cardo*, SPAN. *Kardonen*, GER.

Beginning to be much cultivated in America. The edible portion is the stem of the leaves, which is thick and crisp, and when blanched, delightful in soups and stews. Sow in a light, deep soil, either in hills three feet apart each way, or in drills. In the latter case, thin out to some distance. When the plants are two or three feet high, tie the leaves together at top, and commence earthing up the stem to two-thirds of its length, and continue earthing up as the stems increase in size. Protect them from frost with long litter, where they stand.

CARROT.

Carotte, FR. *Zanahoria*, SPAN. *Moehren*, GER.

For early crop, sow moderately soon in spring; for a succession, at intervals during that season and summer, in deeply dug rich soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out from three to five inches apart. For field culture, sow in drills three feet apart, and plough and hoe thoroughly.

CAULIFLOWER.

Chou-fleur, FR. *Coliflores*, SPAN. *Blumen kohl*, GER.

Sow some time in September for spring use, and cover during winter with frames—again, at intervals during spring, for table in fall. As early in spring as possible, for September-sown plants, prepare your ground, which should be deeply dug and manured very highly. Set out your plants two feet and a half each way, and in dry weather water freely. Hoe them well from time to time, and earth up the stems. The same treatment must be pursued with spring plants, as soon as they are of sufficient size to transplant.

CELERY. *F. Celeri*. *S. Apiv*.—The *White Solid* is considered the best kind of celery. Sow the seed as directed in

Calendar. After the plants have attained the height of about six inches, they may be transplanted into trenches. Select, for this purpose, a piece of rich ground, in an open exposure, lay out your trenches about eighteen inches wide, allowing six feet space between each trench; plough or spade out the earth from the trenches to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches, if the depth of the soil will admit; put about three inches of very rotten manure into the trench; then throw in upon this manure about five inches of the best soil; mix and stir the manure and soil well together; then set your plants by a line in the centre of the trench, leaving a space of four inches between each plant. If the weather be dry, water the plants freely. They should be shaded till the roots strike and the plants begin to grow; the covering should be taken off at night.

When they have attained the height of ten inches, you may commence earthing them up; but never do it while the plants are wet. In performing this, care should be taken to gather all the leaves up with the hand while drawing the earth up equally on each side of the row, being careful to leave the hearts of the plants open. Repeat the earthing once a week or oftener, till about the last week in November; then bury the whole with dirt, to remain till time for digging.

Celery may also be raised by sowing the seed in a rich, moist soil, and removing it into trenches as before directed; or by sowing it in the trenches where it is to grow. As the seed vegetates very slowly, it should be soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours before sowing. To preserve it through the winter, dig it before the ground freezes deep, and pack it away in casks or tubs with dry sand, and keep it in the cellar. Some recommend to cover the ridges with boards, and dig the celery as it is wanted for use. This may answer in a dry, sandy soil; but in a wet or moist soil it is apt to rot and spoil.

CHERVIL.

Cerfeuil, FR. *Perifolia*, SPAN. *Garten kerbel*, GER.

Sow in September and October for fall use, and early in the spring when intended for immediate use, in drills one foot apart

and one inch in depth. Cover carefully, and press the ground over the seeds with the back of the spade.

COLEWORT, OR COLLARDS.

Sow at intervals from early spring to summer, and transplant, when of size, to one foot apart.

CORN SALAD.

Mache, FR. *Acker salat*, GER.

Sow in fall, and protect during winter with litter, or very early in spring, in drills.

CRESS.

Cresson alenois, FR. *Mastuerzo*, SPAN. *Garten kresse*, GER.

Sow at intervals any time during spring, in drills one foot apart. If in summer, do so in the shade of trees, or protect by brush from the direct rays of the sun.

CUCUMBER.

Concombre, FR. *Pepinos*, SPAN. *Gurken*, GER.

To obtain cucumbers very early, plant in hot-beds or frames. For later use plant in the open ground in hills, eight to ten seeds to a hill, moderately early in the spring. Place the seeds half an inch deep and press the ground down upon them. Continue planting for successive crops. Cucumbers may be planted for pickles as late as August. They require a light, rich soil, and plenty of well-rotted manure.

EGG-PLANT.

Melongene, FR. *Berengene*, SPAN. *Toll Apfel*, GER.

Sow early in January in a hot-bed, and transplant as soon as the weather becomes regular and warm. Set them in rows three feet apart, with a distance of two feet between the plants. They may likewise be sown in pots or boxes in the house, or in frames covered with sash.

ENDIVE.

Chicoree des Jardins, FR. *Endivia*, SPAN. *Endivien*, GER.

Sow in shallow drills from early warm weather until fall.

The drills should be fifteen inches apart. Thin out to nine inches between the plants. Keep well hoed. Or sow in seed beds and transplant to same distance.

SEA-KALE.

Chou Marin, FR. *Col Marina*, SPAN. *Meer kohl*, GER.

Sea-kale delights in a light, rich, sandy soil. Sow early in the spring, in circles two feet apart every way. Thin out to three plants in each circle, and cover with litter during winter. The second season, dig in additional manure. Protect again the succeeding winter. Very early the following spring cover the plants an inch or more in depth with sand or fine gravel, and place an air-tight wooden box over the circle. The plants will shortly be bleached and fit for use.

LEEK.

Poireau, FR. *Puerro*, SPAN. *Lauck*, GER.

Sow in September and October, and early in the spring, in drills, and transplant when four or five inches high to rows wide enough to admit the hoe, allowing six inches between the plants. Transplant in moist weather, and water, should they require it.

LETTUCE.

Laitue, FR. *Lechuga*, SPAN. *Garten salat*, GER.

For early crops sow early in the fall, or very early in the spring, and for a succession from month to month. Sow broadcast, tolerably thin, or in drills eighteen inches apart. When intended to head, the plants should stand ten inches between. Keep the ground well stirred and well weeded. Or sow in seed beds, and transplant either after or before a shower.

MELON.

Melon, FR. *Melon*, SPAN. *Melonen*, GER.

Plant in a light, warm, sandy soil, well incorporated with old-rotted hog manure, or rich compost. Set the seeds in hills and treat like cucumbers. For nutmegs, cantelopes, etc., the hills should be six to seven feet apart; for watermelons, nine

feet. Plant as soon as it becomes warm and the ground in proper order. Keep the plants well hoed, and guard them from insects.

MUSTARD.

Moutarde, FR. *Mostaza*, SPAN. *Senf*, GER.

Sow very early in the spring, and at intervals for a succession, in rich soil, either in drills ten inches apart, or broad-cast. Keep free from weeds.

NASTURTIUM.

Copucine, FR. *Nasturcio*, SPAN. *Kapuciner blume*, GER.

Cultivated for the berries, which, when young, make a delicious pickle, like capers; and the leaves and flowers, which form a fine salad, like cress. Sow early in season, in drills one inch deep, and as the young plants advance, support them with brush, like peas.

OKRA.

Gombaud, or *Gombo*, FR. *Okra*, SPAN. *Okren*, GER.

Sow as soon as the weather becomes settled, in rich soil, in drills two feet apart between the plants, and five feet between the drills. The pods of this plant are fine in soups and stews, and the ripe seeds, roasted, make a tolerable substitute for coffee.

ONION.

Oignon, FR. *Cebollos*, SPAN. *Zwiebel*, GER.

Sow in drills, early in autumn, one inch deep and twelve inches apart. Press the earth down on the seeds with a flat board. Thin the plants out to two inches apart, and keep well hoed and free from weeds. For fall crop, sow early in spring, and treat in a similar manner.

PARSLEY.

Persil, FR. *Perejil*, SPAN. *Petersilie*, GER.

For early spring use, sow in drills late in autumn, and protect with straw or litter during winter. For a succession, from early spring until middle of summer. Soak the seed from twelve to twenty-four hours in warm water. Parsley requires a rich soil.

PARSNIP.

Panaïs, FR. *Chirivias*, SPAN. *Pastinake*, GER.

Sow in light, deep, rich soil, in drills sixteen inches apart and thin out the young plants to some four inches. Soak your seed. Keep well hoed and free from weeds.

PEAS.

Pois, FR. *Guisantes*, SPAN. *Erbsen*, GER.

Peas may be either sown early in the fall, or very early in the spring, for early crop, and afterwards, at intervals of ten days during spring and summer for a succession. They thrive best on a loamy, sandy soil. Sow in drills like Snap-short beans, and treat in a similar way. Stock the plants with well-limbed brush two or three feet high, as soon as they begin to run to vine. For field culture sow broad cast, the thicker the better, and plough in.

PEPPER.

Piment, FR. *Pimiento*, SPAN. *Pfeffer*, GER.

Sow in hot beds as directed for Egg-plant, as they require the whole season to mature; and transplant them into rows two feet apart every way.

PUMPKIN.

Courge, or *Citrouille*, FR. *Calabaza*, SPAN. *Kuerbis*, GER.

Plant early in March, and treat like Water-melons, setting the hills twelve feet apart, either in the open field alone, or in the corn-field, in the rows lengthwise between the hills at a similar distance.

RADISH.

Radis, or *Rave*, FR. *Rabano*, SPAN. *Rettig*, GER.

Sow once a fortnight, commencing very early in the spring until fall, either in drills half-an-inch deep or broad-cast, and tolerably thin. They require a light, well-dug and moderately rich soil. They may be raised in hot-beds for very early use.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarbe, FR. *Ruibarbo*, SPAN. *Rubarber*, GER.

The foot-stalks of this vegetable make a delicious pie. Sow

early in spring, in drills a foot apart, in very rich, light ground. Thin out from time to time as the plants require room, and transplant them the ensuing season to heavily manured, rich ground, and set them in rows two feet apart every way.

ROQUETTE.

Roquette, FR. *Roquetten*, GER.

Sow in drills or broad-cast early in the spring, and continue for a succession of crops, as in calendar.

SALSIFY.

Salsafis, FR. *Salsifi*, SPAN. *Bocksbart*, GER.

This delicious vegetable may be cultivated in the same manner and with the same ease as Parsnips, Carrots, or Beets, and may be preserved during winter with similar care.

SORREL.

Oseille, FR. *Acedera*, SPAN. *Sauerampfer*, GER.

Sow early in the spring, and for a succession, until summer in shallow drills, twelve inches apart. Thin out the plants to a similar distance.

SPINAGE.

Epinard, FR. *Espinaca*, SPAN. *Spinat*, GER.

For spring and summer use sow as early as the ground can be worked; for early autumn use, in middle of summer, and for winter use, tolerably late in the fall. For the latter purpose cover with litter or brush on approach of severe weather. Sow in drills twelve inches apart, allowing the plants four inches between them. Keep them well weeded, and water in dry weather.

SQUASH.

Courge, FR. *Calabacines*, SPAN. *Pfebin Kürbiss*, GER.

Treat all the early varieties in a similar manner to the Cucumber, and plant at similar times. Thin out the weaker plants, leaving no more than three in a hill. The larger varieties will require a greater distance between the hills.

TOMATO.

Tomate, FR. *Tomato*, SPAN. *Liebes apfel*, GER.

The cultivation of the tomato for early use is precisely similar to that of the Egg-plant. For later crops it may be sown in the open border, and when the plants are of sufficient height set out in rows two and a half to three feet apart, in well-manured soil.

TURNIP.

Navet, FR. *Nabo*, SPAN. *Steck rueber*, GER.

Sow as early as possible, and always, when practicable, after a rain; either broadcast or in drills for spring use, and from last of July until middle of September, or later for use during winter. When sown in drills, thin out to three or four inches in the drill. They thrive best in light, mellow, rich soil. Newly cleared ground always produces the largest, fullest flavoured and sweetest turnips. It is also less liable to the attack of the "fly," which is sometimes very destructive. The fly may be provided against, first, by soaking the seed in sulphur water in the proportion of an ounce to a pint; and lastly, by scattering ashes, lime or soot over the young plants while the dew is still upon them. The White Flat Dutch, Red Top and Yellow Ruta Baga varieties are considered the best for field crops for cattle, producing more largely than any of the other kinds.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

In order to enable our customers the better to select their seeds for planting, we append a Calendar, adapted to this latitude. However, operations may commence at an earlier date, as soon as the ground can be prepared for planting. It also marks the time for setting out esculent roots and young plants.

JANUARY.

Artichoke.
 Asparagus.
 Beans, Windsor.
 Carrots.
 Cabbage.
 Cauliflower, in beds.
 Cress.
 Egg Plant in beds or frames.
 Endive.
 Garlic.
 Lettuce.
 Mustard.
 Parsley.
 Peppers, in beds or frames.
 Peas.
 Potatoes.
 Beet.
 Parsnip.
 Salsify.

 Radish.
 Roquette.
 Shalots.
 Spinage.
 Tomatoes, under frames.
 Turnips,

JANVIER.

Artichaut.
 Asperge.
 Gourganès.
 Carottes.
 Chou.
 Chou-fleur, sus couches.
 Cresson.
 Melongéne sus chassiss.
 Chicoree.
 Ail.
 Laitue.
 Moutarde.
 Persil.
 Piment, sus couches.
 Pois.
 Potates.
 Betterave.
 Panais.
 Salsifis.
 Onion Sets.
 Ravcs et Radis.
 Roquette.
 Echalotte.
 Epinard.
 Tomates, sus chassiss.
 Navets.
 Onion Sets.

FEBRUARY.

Artichoke.
 Asparagus.
 Beans, Dwarf snap.
 Beet, Early and Late.
 Cabbage.
 Carrots.
 Cress.
 Chervil.
 Cucumbers.
 Corn.
 Endive.
 Egg Plant.
 Garlic.
 Lettuce.
 Leeks.
 Melons.
 Mustard.
 Peas.
 Potatoes.
 Parsley.
 Pepper.
 Parsnip.
 Roquette.
 Radish.
 Squashes.
 Shalots.
 Salsify.
 Spinage.
 Tomatoes.
 Turnips.
 Herbs, assorted.

MARCH.

Artichoke.
 Beans, Lima.
 Beans, snap shorts.
 Beets.
 Carrots.
 Corn.
 Cress.
 Cucumbers.
 Egg Plant.

FEVRIER.

Artichaut.
 Asperge.
 Haricots nain hatif.
 Betterave.
 Chou.
 Carottes.
 Cresson.
 Cerfeuil.
 Concombres.
 Mais.
 Chicorée.
 Bremes.
 Ail.
 Laitue.
 Poireau.
 Melon.
 Moutarde.
 Pois.
 Potates.
 Persil.
 Piment.
 Panais.
 Roquette.
 Radis ou Raves.
 Squash.
 Echalottes.
 Salsifis.
 Onion Sets.
 Epinard.
 Tomates.
 Navets.
 Herbes Aromatique.

MARS.

Artichaut.
 Feves plates.
 Haricot.
 Betteraves.
 Carottes.
 Mais.
 Cresson.
 Concombre.
 Melongéne.

Endive.
Garlic.
Leeks.
Lettuce.
Melons.
Mustard.
Nasturtium.
Okra.
Parsley.
Peas.
Pumpkins.
Radishes.
Roquette.
Sorrel.
Spinage.
Squash.
Turnips.
Tomato.
Swiss Chard.

Chicorée.
Ail.
Poireaux.
Laitue.
Melons d'eau, et Français.
Moutarde.
Capucine.
Gombo.
Persil.
Pois.
Giraumon.
Raves et Radis.
Roquette
Oseille.
Epinard.
Squash.
Navets.
Tomates.
Bette Blanche.

Onion Sets.

APRIL.

Cabbage.
Carrots.
Beans, Pole.
Chives.
Corn.
Cucumbers.
Beets.
Beans, Lima.
Egg Plant.
Lettuce.
Leeks.
Melons.
Mustard.
Okra.
Parsley.
Peas.
Pumpkins.
Radishes.
Squash.
Tomatoes.
Swiss Chard.

AVRIL.

Chou.
Carottes.
Haricot à rames.
Cives.
Mais.
Concombre.
Betteraves.
Fèves plates.
Melongene.
Laituc.
Poireaux.
Melons.
Moutarde.
Gombo.
Persil.
Pois.
Giraumon.
Raves et radis.
Squash.
Tomates.
Bette Blanche.

MAY.

Beans, Dwarf.
Beet.
Carrot.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Corn.
Endive.
Leeks.
Lettuce.
Melons.
Mustard.
Okra.
Peas.
Pumpkin.
Parsley.
Radish.
Tomatoes.
Cauliflower.
Beans, Pole.
Brocoli.

JUNE.

Brocoli.
Beans, Pole.
Cabbages.
Carrots.
Cauliflower.
Cucumber.
Corn.
Lettuce.
Melons.
Okra.
Peppers.
Pumpkins.
Radishes.
Roquette.
Shalots.
Squash.
Tomatoes.
Celery.

JULY.

Beans, Dwarf.
Beans, Pole.

MAI.

Haricots nain.
Betterave.
Carottes.
Céleri.
Concombres.
Mais.
Chicorée.
Poireau.
Laitue.
Melon.
Moutarde.
Gombo.
Pois.
Giraumon.
Persil.
Radis.
Tomates.
Choufleur.
Haricot à rames.
Brocoli.

JUIN.

Brocoli.
Haricots à rames.
Choux.
Carottes.
Chou Fleurs.
Concombres.
Mais.
Laitue.
Melons.
Gombo.
Piment.
Giraumon.
Raves et Radis.
Roquette.
Echalotte.
Squash.
Tomates.
Celeri.

JUILLET.

Haricots nain.
Haricots à rames.

Beets.
 Cabbages.
 Cauliflower.
 Carrots.
 Corn.
 Cucumbers.
 Endive.
 Lettuce, (shaded situations.)
 Melons.
 Mustard.
 Peas.
 Radishes.
 Roquette.
 Shalots.
 Turnips.
 Celery.
 Brocoli.
 Curled Kale.
 Brussels Sprouts.

AUGUST.

Beans, Dwarf.
 Beets.
 Cabbages.
 Carrots.
 Cauliflower.
 Endive.
 Lettuce.
 Mustard.
 Parsnips.
 Peas.
 Radishes.
 Roquette.
 Spinage.
 Turnip.
 Brocoli.
 Celery.
 Cress.
 Brussels Sprouts.
 Curled Kale.
 Onion.
 Shalots.

SEPTEMBER.

Beans, Windsor.

Betteraves.
 Choux.
 Chou-fleur.
 Carottes.
 Mais.
 Concombres.
 Chicorée.
 Laitue (à l'ombre.)
 Melons.
 Moutarde.
 Pois hatives.
 Raves et Radis.
 Roquette.
 Echalotte.
 Navets, en variété.
 Celeri.
 Brocoli.
 Chou Vert.
 Choux de Bruxelles.

AOUT.

Haricots nain.
 Betteraves.
 Choux.
 Carottes.
 Chou-fleur.
 Chicorée.
 Laitue.
 Moutarde.
 Panais.
 Pois.
 Raves et radis.
 Roquette.
 Epinard.
 Navets.
 Brocoli.
 Celeri.
 Cresson.
 Choux de Bruxelles.
 Choux Vert.
 Oignon.
 Shalotte.

SEPTEMBRE.

Gourganes.

Beans, snap shorts.
 Carrots.
 Cabbages.
 Celery.
 Chervil.
 Cress.
 Endive.
 Endive, broad-leaved.
 Garlic.
 Lettuce.
 Mustard.
 Parsley.
 Leek.
 Parsnips.
 Peas.
 Radishes.
 Roquette.
 Shalots.
 Spinage.
 Curled Kale.
 Onion.
 Turnip.
 Salsify.
 Brocoli.

OCTOBER.

Peas.
 Beans, Windsor.
 Beans.
 Beets.
 Cabbage, early.
 Carrots.
 Cabbage, late.
 Celery.
 Chervil.
 Cress.
 Endive.
 Garlic.
 Lettuce.
 Mustard.
 Onions.
 Parsley.
 Radishes.
 Roquette.
 Spinage.

Haricots nain.
 Carottes.
 Choux.
 Celeri.
 Cerfeuil.
 Cresson.
 Chicorée.
 Escarolles.
 Ail.
 Laitue.
 Moutarde.
 Persil.
 Poireau.
 Panais.
 Pois hatifs.
 Raves et radis.
 Roquette.
 Echalotte.
 Epinard.
 Choux Vert.
 Oignon.
 Navet.
 Salsifis.
 Brocoli.

OCTOBRE.

Pois.
 Gourganés.
 Haricot.
 Betteraves.
 Chou hatif.
 Carottes.
 Chou tardif.
 Celeri.
 Cerfeuil.
 Cresson.
 Chicorée.
 Ail.
 Laitue.
 Moutarde.
 Oignon.
 Persil.
 Raves et radis.
 Roquette.
 Epinard.

Sorrel.
Turnips.
Salsify.

NOVEMBER.

Artichoke.
Beets.
Beans, Windsor.
Cabbages.
Celery.
Cress.
Endive.
Garlic.
Leeks.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onions.
Parsley.
Turnips.
Parsnip.
Carrot.
Spinage.
Salsify.
Peas.
Radishes.
Roquette.
Shalots.
Spinage.
Sorrel.

DECEMBER.

Artichoke.
Asparagus.
Beans, Windsor.
Beets.
Cabbages, under frames.
Cress.
Endive.
Egg Plants, under frames.
Garlic.
Leeks.
Peppers, under frames.
Peas.
Radishes.
Roquette.

Oseille.
Navets.
Salsifis.

NOVEMBRE.

Artichaut.
Betteraves.
Gourganes.
Choux.
Celeri.
Cresson.
Chicorée.
Ail.
Poireaux.
Laitue.
Moutarde.
Oignon.
Persil.
Navet.
Panaïs.
Carottes.
Epinard.
Salsifis.
Pois.
Raves et radis.
Roquette.
Echalotte.
Epinard.
Oseille.

DECEMBRE.

Artichaut.
Asperges.
Gourganes.
Betteraves.
Choux, sus chassis.
Cresson.
Chicorée.
Melongene, sus chassis.
Ail.
Poireaux.
Piment, sus chassis.
Pois.
Raves et Radis.
Roquette.

Shalots.	Echalotte.
Tomatoes, under frames.	Tomates.
Salsify.	Salsifis.
Spinage.	Epinard.
Carrot.	Carottes.
Parsnip.	Panais.
Mustard.	Moutarde.

In this month transplant asparagus roots.

WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL OF VARIOUS SEEDS, &c.

Clover,.....	60 lbs.
Wheat,.....	60 "
Timothy,.....	45 "
Millet,.....	50 "
Hungarian Grass,.....	48 "
Blue Grass,.....	14 "
Herd's Grass,.....	14 "
Orchard Grass,.....	14 "
Rye,.....	56 "
Buckwheat,.....	52 "
Barley,.....	48 "
Osage Orange,.....	36 "
Hemp Seed,.....	44 "
Oats,.....	33 "
Corn—(Shelled,).....	56 "
Corn—(in the Ear,).....	68 to 70 lbs.
Top Onion Sets,.....	28 lbs.
Potatoes,.....	56 "
White Beans,.....	60 "
Flax Seed,.....	56 "

QUANTITIES OF SEED TO BE SOWN TO AN ACRE.

Turnip,.....	1 lb.
Mangold Wurtzell,.....	2 lbs.
Field Carrot,.....	2 "
White Clover,.....	6 "
Red Clover,.....	10 "
Lucerne Clover,.....	8 "
Timothy Clover,.....	10 "
Herds or Red Top Grass,.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.
Orchard Grass,.....	1 bush.
Blue Grass, (stripped,).....	1 "
Blue Grass, (cleaned,).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Millet Grass, (broadcast,).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Hungarian Grass,.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	bushel.
Buckwheat,.....	1	“
Wheat,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	bushels.
Rye,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	“
Oats,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	“
Barley,.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	“

Maclura or Osage Orange.

THE SEED, PREPARATION, &C.

The seed of the Maclura, as almost every one knows, is brought from Texas, where the tree grows wild. It is sometimes damaged in the process of getting it out, and sometimes in transportation, and if not thoroughly dry when stored in bulk it is liable to heat and destroy the germ. Good seed, on being cut or broken, appear bright, lively and crisp, with minute sparkles in the sunlight. Unsound seed is easily detected by the dull, lifeless appearance of the germ. The usual method of preparing the seed for vegetating is to soak it in warm water in the latter part of winter, and expose it to hard freezing a few times, after which, it must be kept moist and cool till the time of planting arrives. Another and a more effectual way is to soak the seed in running water, or in a pond or body of water some three or four weeks previous to planting, when it may be taken out and dried sufficient for drilling, and planted at once.

SEED PLANTING AND CULTIVATION OF THE PLANTS.

The ground for the seed bed should be rich and well handled. New ground on which one crop of wheat has been raised may be considered best. If the seed are to be planted by hand, a strong line, a garden rake and a drill rake with two teeth will be needed. The teeth of the latter should be made of steel and polished, about three inches in width, and tapering or rounding at the end. Stretch and set the line, next rake the border smooth and fine, then by drawing the drill rake by the line you make two furrows at once, a foot apart, rather wide and shallow, about two inches deep, in which sow the seed regularly, about twenty-five seed to the foot. Before the seed has time to dry

cover them two inches deep, with fine, mellow soil. A space two feet wide should be left between the double rows, and if the ground should be weedy, three feet, to admit a cultivator to pass between them.

In field culture of plants the seed are put in with a common wheat drill, about a bushel and a peck to the acre. Should beating rains cause the ground to bake before the seed come through, it is well to break the crust. Mice, striped squirrels, and other vermin are fond of the seed, and where they abound, they are very troublesome, as they will continue to dig it up and devour it, even after the plants are up. Sometimes beating rains, with wind, will prostrate the plants while they are small. When that is the case they should be raised up and slightly braced. In the cultivation it is necessary to keep the ground loose and free from weeds. This is done chiefly by hoeing and hand-weeding. If the plants are too thick in places, it is well to thin out the small ones about midsummer, as the most particular point in plant culture is *evenness* in size—neither too large nor too small.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

Clear off a strip ten or twelve feet in width, in the middle of which the hedge row is to be set. Plant a tall stake at each end, and by these range stakes along the line. Plow the strip deep, throwing *outward*, finishing with a *deep, straight* furrow, *in the line of the stakes*. This plowing is better to be done in the fall previous, in order to secure the advantage of amelioration by the action of the frost, but if this has been neglected it should be done as early as possible in the spring. If the land is rolling, with sharp or long slopes, it will be necessary to make bars or dams at short intervals, with side cuts or furrows to turn out the water in case of heavy rains, and thus prevent washing in the furrow. In this condition the ground may lie till near the time for planting. If the ground is cloddy harrow it lightly, then throw the sides together by “back furrowing;” by this means you will form a deep, rich, mellow border, which is very essential. When the bed is finished it is to be a few inches

higher than the common level, and it should be allowed to settle a few days, otherwise (unless the plants are set very deep) the ground will recede from the plants in settling, and show the yellow roots, as in too shallow planting—a fatal error.

TRANSPLANTING.

When the buds have expanded and the leaves are half an inch long, we consider the plants in the best condition for setting. If a moist time can be chosen it is the more favorable. Various methods of planting are practised, and it matters little by what means or with what implements it is done, so it is *well done*. The most essential points in hedge setting may be reduced to four, viz.: TO PLANT DEEP, TO PLANT FIRM, TO PLANT CLOSE, AND TO PLANT STRAIGHT.

The most “scientific” mode of planting is done with a steel transplanting trowel, polished and kept perfectly bright. It is, however, a laborious and careful operation, requiring the border to be well raked, and the operator to work upon his knees, besides there is more danger of not planting deep enough, if planted in the upright position. We therefore deem it safer to recommend planting with the “hedge spade,” as it is now more generally used for that purpose than any other implement. To be right it should be made with a longer, narrower and more tapering blade, (which must be well polished,) and rather longer handle than the common spade. The stakes having been reset, the hedge line must be well stretched and set *in exact range*. It should be a light, strong cord, and for convenience, about ten rods long. The line is kept steady by sticking by the side of it several small stakes with hitches cut into them in which the line is pressed. This method of planting requires a man to handle the spade and a boy to set in the plants, and the two, if expert, may set a half a mile in a day.

If the weather be dry the plants should be grouted a second time, or they may be carried in a basket and covered with moist sawdust to keep them from the air. When all is ready the spade is thrust down by the side of the line, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and at least twelve inches deep, it is then slightly

pushed forward, by which motion an opening is formed underneath, in which the plant is to be run down *nearly its whole length*, and held there until the spade is withdrawn. The spade is again put down, *forward*, at the proper distance and the operation repeated to the end. Working in this way the operator will tread and impact the loose soil above each plant, which is essentially necessary. In regard to distance apart we cannot too strongly recommend *close planting*. Our firm conviction is that more failures have resulted from too wide planting than from any other mistake in hedge culture. In no case would we advise any one to set wider than four inches apart. We have yet to see the first hedge with too much "stock" in it, *or the plants set too close*. No danger of over crowding them, besides if they are set close there will be no need of replanting them when only one in a place fails. The plants should be critically examined before setting, and not a single one of doubtful vigor or soundness should be put in the hedge row; yet, as there may be occasion for replanting, it should be attended to the *first season*. For this purpose some of the largest and best plants should be kept back in the trench with which to replace *carefully* any that may fail to start, say by the middle of June. In this case it will be necessary to cut or pinch off most of the new growth, and reset when the weather is damp and the ground is moist. Should a dry season ensue, and these replants fail to grow, their places must be filled the next spring with strong, vigorous plants, as it will be useless to replant after that time. If you succeed in starting a *full and vigorous row*, there is little fear that you will fail in your endeavor to make a live fence.

CULTIVATION OF THE HEDGE ROW.

The management of the cultivation is extremely simple, and needs little explanation. It requires only the same attention as a nursery row, and but little more than a well worked row of corn or potatoes. If the plowing is nicely done but little hoeing will be required. The second and third years the ground should be stirred early, but at no time later in the growing season than

midsummer. At the final plowing, the third summer, some three or four furrows should be thrown from each side to the hedge row, forming a slight ridge about it, then run the harrow over it till it is a smooth and regular grade, never to be afterwards disturbed by the plow.

The clipping and shaping of the hedge will next claim our attention.

It is found to be the true theory to *thicken the row at first by close planting*, and to cultivate *well for two seasons before cutting at all*, to get *as strong roots as possible without reference to the shape of the top*. Then, at the proper time, the second spring after planting, just before the buds put forth, clear away the ridge of dirt down level with the ground, and with a strong shrub scythe cut all off smooth to the surface. Be sure to cut *below all the buds on the stems*, and if into the yellow root, no matter. The effect will be to send up numerous *forced shoots* all around the stump, which being of more equal size and vigor *will all be equally durable*. These numerous shoots, spreading in all directions, will completely fill the row with *substantial materials*; whereas, if in the first cutting one or more buds are left, these buds put forth shoots *stronger* than those of the forced growth, and the latter will finally dwindle and perish, and the bottom instead of thickening will grow thinner, and the object sought in cutting will fail. It is quite as necessary to lay the right kind of a foundation for a hedge as for a house; without this, the one will be as likely to succeed as the other.

If the growth is vigorous and rapid the hedge should be cut the second time, about the last of June, (not later,) from four to six inches above ground.

In the following spring it may be cut higher or lower according to its thickness, say from eighteen inches to two feet high. In the latter part of June, of the same year, it may be clipped in its final form, which should be pyramidal, shortening the side branches somewhat, but leaving a wide base and tapering to the top. If well grown, at the end of the fourth season the hedge will be thick and strong enough to turn out, when, in its security and effectiveness, it will yield the farmer a revenue of delight,

and amply repay him for all his labor and pains in its construction. It may be well here to give a few of the reasons why the pyramidal form of the hedge is preferred.

First.—The general direction of vegetation is well-known to be upward.

Second.—One of the principal requisites of a hedge is a *thick base*, a condition which depends entirely upon the number, strength and vitality of the side branches near the ground.

Third.—It is plain that if the hedge is allowed to follow its natural tendency and force numerous strong and gross shoots at the *top*, the result will be a shaded, starved and sickly growth at the *bottom*, consequently the lower branches will perish and fall off, and the hedge will grow thin. But, if on the other hand, we cut the top more and the bottom less we shall be more likely to promote an equilibrium of vigor in all the parts. The theory then is to trim with a *wide base* and bring the top of the hedge to a point. The dimension of the finished hedge should be four feet wide at the base and five feet high.

ANNUAL PRUNING, AFTER TREATMENT, &C.

After the hedge is completed, the only requirement to restore its beauty, increase its thickness, and enhance its durability, is an annual shearing of its superfluous growth. If this is done by hand, perhaps it would be easier and better done twice a year, until its vigorous growth can be checked by artificial means—say late in the fall, or early in the spring, and in June. A convenient implement for this purpose is the “*slasher*,” the blade of which is made of well-tempered steel, about two feet long; the outer end is curved, somewhat like a sickle, the lower end terminates in a socket, into which a light pole is fitted, for a handle. The blade may be an inch and a half wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick on the back. With the “*slasher*,” kept perfectly sharp, it is, comparatively, an easy job to trim a hedge, as it is done with an oblique, upward stroke, one side at a time. As the hedges grow older they will grow slower, and, consequently require less clipping. After they have become sufficiently strong the exuberant growth may be safely checked by running

a sharp cutter, or coulter, a foot deep, on each side, as close as a horse can walk. By thus cutting or pruning the side roots, the hedge may be dwarfed, without injury, and the task of shearing much lightened. This may be done in August, and only once in about three or four years. A completed hedge should present the appearance of a *green wall* when in leaf, from the ground to the peak.

As its principal use is to turn all domestic animals, it should be *strong* enough for that purpose, independent of its armature of thorns, and it should be so dense and thick as to render it difficult to *see* through it when the leaves are on. In hedging a stock-farm we would recommend that the plants be set so close as to need no cropping. A good hedge is also a complete barrier against the blowing of seeds and grasses from one field or farm to another, at all seasons. Though we claim no merit for the *Maclura* on the score of ornamental hedging, on account of the coarseness of its growth, yet a man of taste will make a beautiful thing of it, and thereby improve his own taste, and promote the love of order, neatness and method in all his operations, and as a consequence it will strengthen his love of home; hence the importance of keeping it in proper order.

CATALOGUE

OF

ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, AND PERENNIAL

FLOWER SEEDS,

BULBOUS ROOTS, &c.

Beautiful Mixed Lupins.....	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> .
Chrysanthemum tricolor.....	<i>Coronarium</i> .
Chrysanthemum	<i>Centhosperum</i> .
French Poppy.....	<i>Papaver pictum</i> .
Blue Bottle or Bottle Pink.....	<i>Dianthus</i> .
Red Flos Adonis.....	<i>Adonis Miniata</i> .
Sunflower California.....	<i>Veronica filiformis</i> .
Red Love Lies Bleeding.....	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> .
Double June Pink.....	<i>Dianthus</i> .
Safflower or Saffron.....	<i>Carthamus Tinctorius</i> .
Early Mixed Pink.....	<i>Dianthus</i> ——
Carnation Pink.....	<i>Dianthus</i> .
Sweet Mignonette.....	<i>Reseda Odorata</i> .
German Quilled Asters.	<i>Aster sinensis</i> .
China Aster.....	<i>Aster sinensis</i> .
Superb Double Hollyhock.....	<i>Althea rosea</i> .
Yellow Eternal Flower.....	<i>Elichrysum bracteatum</i> .
Scarlet Cypress Vine.....	<i>Ipomea quamoclit</i> .
Balloon Vine.....	<i>Cardios permumhalicacabum</i> .
California Eschscholtzia	<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> .
Mixed Ten Weeks Stock.....	<i>Cheiranthus Annuus</i> .
Dark Red Coreopsis.....	<i>Coreopsis atrosanguinea</i> .
White Sweet Sultan.....	<i>Centaurea Moschata alba</i> .
Scarlet Portulacca.....	<i>Portulacca Thellusonii</i> .
Drummond's Phlox.....	<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> .
Sweet William.....	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .
Elegant Clarkia.....	<i>Clarkia elegans</i> .

White Candytuft.....	<i>Iberis amara</i> .
Scarlet Snapdragon.....	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> .
Dwarf Convolvulus.....	<i>Convolvulus minor</i> .
Annual China Pink.....	<i>Dianthus annuus</i> .
Large Flowering Petunia.....	<i>Petunia nyctaginiflora</i> .
Sensitive Plant.....	<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i> .
Golden Coreopsis.....	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> .
Mixed Morning Glory.....	<i>Convolvulus</i> in var.
Yellow Portulacca.....	<i>Portulacca aurea</i> .
White Globe Amaranthus.....	<i>Comphrena globosa alba</i> .
Purple Globe Amaranthus.....	<i>Comphrena globosa</i> .
Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.....	<i>Delphinium ajacis</i> .
Large Orange Marygold.....	<i>Tagetes patula</i> .
Rose Champion.....	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> .
White Cypress Vine.....	<i>Ipomea quamoclit alba</i> .
Job's Tears	<i>Coix lachryma Jobii</i> .
Double Carnation Poppy.....	<i>Papaver</i> in var.
White Hyacinth Bean.....	<i>Dolichos lablab alba</i> .
Heartsease or Pansy.....	<i>Viola Tricolor</i> .
Venus' Looking Glass.....	<i>Canpanulam Speculum</i> .
White Official Poppy.....	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> .
Azure Blue Gilia.....	<i>Gilia Capitata</i> .
Pink Lavatera.....	<i>Linum August Folium</i> .
Lady of the Lake.....	<i>Fuchsia</i> .
Bee Larkspur.....	<i>Delphinium Elatum</i> .
Pot or Star Marygold.....	<i>Calendula Officinalis</i> .
White Lavatera.....	<i>Linum August Folium</i> .
Flowering Malope.....	<i>Grandiflora</i> .
Pomegranate Melon.....	<i>Odoratissimus</i> .
Sweet Basil.....	<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i> .
Egg Plant.....	<i>White Ornamental</i> .
Prince's Feather.....	<i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i> .
Double Prince's Feather.....	<i>Amaranthus</i> “
Nasturtium	<i>Crimson Dwarf</i> .
Purple Sweet Sultan.....	<i>Centaurea Moschata</i> .
Mixed Columbine.....	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> .
African Hibiscus.....	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> .
Superb Mixed Cocksecomb.....	<i>Celosia cristata</i> .
Beautiful Centranthus.....	<i>Centranthus macrosiphou</i> .
Bloody Wall Flower.....	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i> .
Texian Cucumber.....	<i>Cucumis Melo</i> .
Mixed Double Balsams.....	<i>Balsamina hortensis</i> .
Tall Branching Larkspur.....	<i>Delphinium consolida</i> .
Large Yellow Marygold.....	<i>Tagetes patula</i> .
Dwarf Three Coloured Gilia.....	<i>Gilia Tricolor</i> .

New Showy Love Grove.....	Nemophila maculata.
Love in a Mist.....	Migella Damascena.
Mixed Sweet Peas.....	Lathyrus odoratus.
Sweet Alyssum.....	Alyssum Maritimum.
Columbian Blue Lupin.....	Lupinus polyphyllus.
Peroffski's Erysimum.....	Erysimum peroffskianum.
Mixed Foxglove.....	Digitalis in var.
Balsam Apple.....	Mormordica balsamina.
Purple Portulacca.....	Portulacca splendens.
Mourning Bride.....	Scabiosa atropurpurea.
Marvel of Peru.....	Mirabilis jalapa.
Verbena, Mixed.....	Verbena var.
Mixed Canterbury Bells.....	Campanula medium.
Beautiful Godetia.....	Godetia rubicunda.
Scarlet Tassel Flower.....	Cacalia Coccinea.
Large Tall Sunflower.....	Helianthus annuus.
Purple Hyacinth Bean.....	Dolichos lablab.
Purple Candytuft.....	Iberis umbellata.
Quaking Grass.....	Breza maxima.
Orange Portulacca.....	Portulacca aurantia.
Mixed Zinnia.....	Zinnia Elegans in var.

In addition to the standard varieties of Flower Seeds enumerated, we are in yearly receipt of all the newest and most splendid kinds. Assortments of twenty or fifty kinds, suitable for a garden, neatly put up in boxes or packages, always on hand.

BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS, &c.

Consisting of the following Varieties, many of which are imported from the First Growers in Holland.

Double Dahlias, consisting of many rare and beautiful varieties.
 Double Hyacinths, of sorts.
 Ranunculus, “
 Gladiolus, “
 Narcissus, “
 Crocus, “
 Crown Imperials,
 Pæonias.
 Amaryllis.
 Tiger Flower.
 Tuberose.
 Tulips, of sorts.

DIRECTIONS.

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF FLOWER SEEDS.

SOIL.

The first requisite is to have the ground in good condition to receive the seed. The soil most suited to the cultivation of Garden Flowers, is a rich, mellow loam, which should be well manured and dug, late in the fall, or as early as possible in the Spring. If the ground is of a hard clayey nature, the addition of fresh bar sand will tend to render it less adhesive, and thus enable the tender varieties to strike their roots deep in the earth, protecting them from drought, if the season should prove sultry.

TIME OF SOWING.

All kinds of Annual Flower Seeds may be sown in the months of January, February and March—previous to which, the borders or beds should be deeply dug, and the soil well broken and pulverized. The beds should be levelled; and the seed sown, either in small patches, each kind by itself, or in drills, from an eighth, to one inch deep, according to the size or nature of the seed. In dry weather, they should be watered occasionally; taking care to give them only a sufficient quantity—the greatest fault with inexperienced amateurs is their propensity to drown every plant by too much moisture, which is almost as injurious as to deprive the plants entirely of sustenance—both causing sudden death. A small watering pot with a very fine rose, suffering the water to fall like a shower of dew over the earth, without the washing away the most delicate seed, should be used for this purpose.

TRANSPLANTING.

When the plants are up sufficiently large, they may be transplanted to different parts of the garden. Be careful to do this during rainy or cloudy weather. Remove them carefully with a small garden trowel, in small tufts, with as much soil to the roots as possible. Set the larger flowering kinds in the rear, the smaller in front. Above all things, be careful not to crowd them, as one healthy plant is more beautiful in a garden than

fifty sickly and attenuated, so weak as scarcely able to bear their own weight. Do not set out all at once, but from time to time, lest a hot season should prematurely arrive, and destroy your prospects.

The risk and trouble of transplanting may be avoided by adopting the following method of sowing the seed: take a dollar package of twenty varieties, and number the bags from one to twenty; then sow a circle from each bag in the order in which they are numbered, and insert a short stick in the centre of each circle as a mark. By this method the twenty varieties are distributed along the border in succession; and as each bag will be sufficient for three circles, or three assortments of twenty varieties, they may be sown in three different aspects of the garden, which will not only give the various flowers the best possible chance with regard to exposure, but show the varieties to the greatest possible advantage. By preserving the bags, the mere novice, by referring to the name and number on each, will become acquainted with the different varieties, from the order in which they stand in the garden. This system may be practised to advantage either on a large, or small scale.

TENDER ANNUALS, that do not vegetate freely in the open ground, and which, after vegetation, a slight chill might destroy, may be brought forward by sowing the seed early in the season, in pots or boxes of earth, in the house, giving them as much sun and air as possible during the warmth of the day, and protecting them from the influence of a chill at night.

The most eligible way, however, to obtain early flowers, is to prepare a slight hot bed for the tender kinds, (*See Works on Gardening*), and either plunge the pots therein up to their brims, or sow in shallow drills in earth, previously placed over the manure. The greatest care should be taken to preserve each kind distinctly labelled, as it is a source of the highest gratification to be enabled to give information to visitors, as to the names and characteristics of peculiar, or newly introduced varieties. For this purpose, labels can be made of strips of wood about one inch wide, painted on the smooth side with white lead, and written on, before dry, with a black lead pencil; inscriptions made in this way will be as durable as the label itself.

Neatness is indispensable in a flower garden, and neither the variety or beauty of the plants will compensate for its absence. As the plants advance in growth, frequent weeding and hoeing will be necessary, as well for the sake of neatness as to stimulate. Tie the taller growing kinds to sticks, and train the climbers on trellises, strings, or poles.

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